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THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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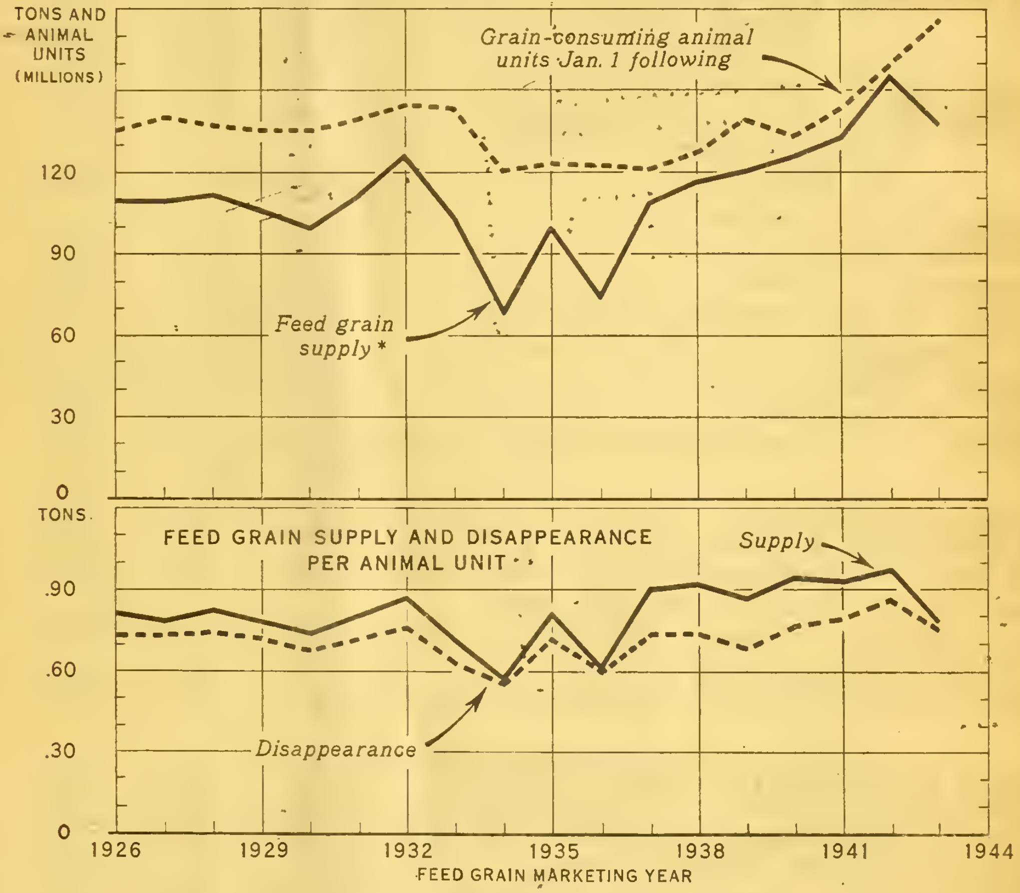
In this issue:
DEMAND FOR FEED GRAINS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATES, 1939-43

FEED GRAIN SUPPLIES AND DISAPPEARANCE, AND NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1926-43



*SUPPLY OF CORN OCT. 1, OATS JULY 1, BARLEY JUNE 1, GRAIN SORGHUM PRODUCTION, PLUS WHEAT AND RYE FED
DATA FOR 1943 ARE PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43177 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Based on July 1 crop prospects, feed supplies for 1943-44 will be the smallest since 1936 in relation to the number of livestock on farms. By using up feed reserves, disappearance per animal may be maintained near the average for the past 5 years, although at a lower level than in any of the past 3 years.

Table 1.- Market prices of feeds and livestock-feed price ratios, July 1941, 1942, and May-July 1943

Item	Unit	July 1941	July 1942	1943 May	1943 June	1943 July 1/
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Grains						
Corn No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bu.	73.7	86.0	106.0	106.1	106.5
No. 2 White, Chicago	"	86.3	100.1	123.5	123.0	---
Oats No. 3 White, Chicago	"	35.6	47.6	65.4	68.7	72.8
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	32.1	44.3	61.4	65.6	67.4
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	44.8	65.1	84.2	98.6	107.4
Wheat No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	"	98.3	107.9	138.1	137.0	140.0
Rye No. 2, Minneapolis	"	54.9	60.6	87.2	94.1	103.5
Byproduct Feeds						
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	23.90	33.90	37.75	37.75	37.7
Chicago	"	26.05	35.60	39.90	39.90	39.9
Buffalo	"	28.20	38.10	41.65	41.55	41.5
Standard Middlings, Minneapolis	"	28.00	36.25	37.75	37.75	37.7
Chicago	"	29.55	38.20	39.90	39.90	39.9
Buffalo	"	29.90	39.90	41.65	41.55	41.5
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	31.00	35.40	38.50	38.50	38.5
Linseed meal, 34 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	2/32.00	35.40	43.50	43.50	43.5
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	34.10	41.80	43.00	43.00	43.0
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S. E. milling points		30.60	36.30	38.00	38.00	38.0
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	29.95	34.70	46.30	---	45.5
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	23.20	28.40	32.50	32.50	---
Tankage, digester, 60 pct., Chicago	"	62.00	3/71.00	3/71.05	3/71.05	3/71.0
Meat scraps, Chicago	"	59.95	3/68.00	3/68.00	3/68.00	3/68.0
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	75.20	77.50	79.50	79.50	79.5
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	21.80	30.15	32.90	32.95	33.2
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Indexes of Feed Prices 4/						
Feed grains, United States, 1910-14 = 100		100	123	157	163	5/16
Oilseed meal, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100		110	129	6/135	6/134	6/7/13
Livestock byproduct feeds and fish meal, terminal markets, 1935-49 = 100		145	158	8/160	8/160	7/8/16
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100 9/		115	134	8/140	8/140	7/8/14
Indexes of Livestock-Feed Price Ratios 10/						
Hog-corn ratio, Chicago, 1920-39 = 100		130	148	117	114	11/11
Beef-corn ratio, Chicago, 1920-39 = 100		117	121	112	111	11/10
Buterfat-feed ratio, United States, 1920-39 = 100		129	102	112	110	5/10
Egg-feed ratio, United States, 1931-40 = 100		130	123	125	125	5/11

1/ Grain prices, average for week ended July 17, byproduct feed prices as of July 13. 2/ 37-percent protein. 3/ Bulk. 4/ For method and data for earlier months and year see issues of "The Feed Situation" for December 1941 and April 1942. 5/ Preliminary 6/ Partly estimated. 7/ July 13. 8/ Includes some prices for bulk sales. 9/ Revise to exclude copra meal. 10/ Average for corresponding month in base period = 100. Index numbers above 100 indicate that ratios are favorable to livestock producers. See table 1, "The Feed Situation," February 1942. 11/ Week ended July 17.

THE FEED SITUATION

Summary

The supply of feed grains in prospect for 1943-44, based on July 1 crop prospects, is 137 million tons, 11 percent smaller than for 1942-43 but 14 percent above the 1937-41 average. This supply includes 325 million bushels of domestic wheat, which could be fed without bringing the carry-over next July 1 below 250 million bushels, 40 million bushels of rye, and an allowance for imports of oats, barley, and feed wheat from Canada. In relation to expected feed-consuming livestock numbers, the prospective 1943-44 supply is 20 percent smaller than the supply last year and about 14 percent below the 1937-41 average.

Unless the production of feed grains is considerably larger than now in prospect, nearly all of the 1943-44 supply probably will be consumed during the coming marketing year, leaving a small carry-over of feed into 1944-45. In this event, however, disappearance would be only 4 percent smaller than last year. Disappearance would be about as large per animal unit as the average for the past 5 years but 13 percent less than the unusually large disappearance per animal in 1942-43.

Above average hay production is indicated for 1943 in most sections of the country, because of favorable weather this spring and summer. The total hay supply for the United States is estimated to be 113 million tons, only 3 million tons smaller than the record supply last year. Pasture conditions on July 1 were the second best since 1927.

Corn stocks July 1 totaled 827 million bushels, 30 million bushels less than a year earlier. Only 14 million bushels of this corn was in

terminal elevators or in Government ownership compared with 96 million bushels July 1, 1942. The recent movement of corn to terminal markets has been less than 3 million bushels weekly, an amount which is below the requirements of corn processors. Commercial stocks of corn totaled less than 8 million bushels on July 17.

— July 26, 1943

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- The supply of feed grains and byproduct feeds has increased each year since 1936. Feed supplies apparently reached a peak in the 1942-43 marketing year, but livestock production is still increasing. Government-held stocks of corn have been practically depleted. Prices of feed grains and byproduct feeds advanced sharply during 1942-43, largely because of the increased demand for feed and industrial uses. Price ceilings have been set on corn and practically all byproduct feeds. Sales of these feeds in the principal markets have been at the ceilings. All of the byproduct feeds, including oilcake and meal, have been consumed for livestock feed this year about as rapidly as they have been produced.

Disappearance of Corn and Oats in the April-June Quarter 15 and 21 Percent Greater than in 1942

Disappearance of corn during April-June totaled 631 million bushels -- 83 million bushels or 15 percent greater than in the same quarter of 1942. During the first quarter of the 1942-43 marketing year, October-December, corn disappearance was 17 percent greater and in the second quarter 14 percent greater than in the corresponding quarters of 1941-42. Quarterly disappearance of oats, which also has been consistently higher during the period October-June than a year earlier, was 21 percent greater during April-June than in that quarter of 1942. For the entire 1942-43 marketing year, oats disappearance was 13 percent greater.

July 1 Stocks of Corn Smallest in 5 Years

The large disappearance of corn during the first 3 quarters of the 1942-43 marketing year reduced stocks on July 1 to 827 million bushels, a quantity 30 million bushels smaller than on July 1 last year. The quantity of corn on farms was 51 million bushels larger than a year ago, but only about 5 million bushels remained in Government ownership at country points, and there were only 9 million bushels in terminal elevators compared with 39 million and 57 million bushels, repectively, in these positions in 1942. Loans have been called on all corn sealed and the 48 million bushels of 1942 corn reported under loan on July 1 was redeemed by farmers or delivered to the Government by July 15.

Table 2.- Corn: Distribution of July 1 stocks, average 1937-41, annual 1940-43

Position	Average: 1937-41	1940	1941	1942	1943
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Stocks on farms					
Under seal for loan	206	435	288	222	48
Unsealed	443	412	467	539	765
Owned by the Government					
Country points 1/	47	2/ 89	157	39	5
Terminal elevators	9	15	25	16	0
Unsealed in terminal elevators .	21	10	28	41	9
Total	726	961	965	857	827

1/ Country elevator, steel bins, and sub-terminal elevators.
2/ Includes 12 million bushels in country elevators owned by farmers.

Feed Grain Supplies Above Average but Smaller than in 1942

The 1943 corn crop was forecast July 1 at 2,707 million bushels, 468 million bushels smaller than the record 1942 crop. Weather was favorable for corn during the first 3 weeks of July and some improvement in the crop probably has occurred since the first of the month. The carry-over on October 1 is expected to total about 400 million bushels, which would give an indicated 1943 corn supply of 3,107 million bushels, compared with 3,668 million bushels last year and 3,051 million bushels for the 1937-41 average.

The 1943 oats crop was indicated on July 1 at 1,242 million bushels — 73 million bushels more than was indicated on June 1. The carry-over of oats on July 1 totaled 244 million bushels, making the total 1943 supply of domestic oats 1,486 million bushels, 67 million bushels below the 1942 supply but 183 million bushels above the 1937-41 average. The 1943 barley supply was estimated to be 458 million bushels smaller than in 1942 but the largest supply on record except for 1942.

Hay Supply Second Largest in 25 Years

Another large hay supply is in prospect this year as a result of favorable weather in most areas of the country. The indicated production of tame and wild hay combined on July 1 was 100 million tons, compared with 105 million tons last year and 90 million tons for the 1937-41 average. The carry-over of hay this year was 13 million tons, 2 million tons larger than last year, making the total supply for 1943-44 113 million tons. This was only 3 percent smaller than last year and was the second largest supply in 25 years.

Pastures on July 1 were in the best condition since 1927, with the exception of the condition July 1 last year. Ample moisture and warm weather caused much improvement in pastures in the North Central States during June. For the country as a whole the condition of pastures on July 1 was 88 percent of normal, or three points lower than on July 1, 1942.

Demand Continues Strong for Limited Commercial Supplies of Corn

There has been no improvement in the corn situation during the past month, as movement to primary markets has remained much below average. For the week ended July 16, receipts of corn at primary markets were 2.6 million bushels, much below requirements of the trade, and most corn processors are operating somewhat below capacity. Most of the corn coming to primary markets has been sold on previous contracts, leaving very little available for the cash markets. Commercial stocks declined from 13.6 million bushels June 19 to 7.7 million bushels July 17.

New Prices Announced on Feed Wheat

The Commodity Credit Corporation resumed sale of feed wheat on July 13, 1943, at prices no lower than the June 15 parity price of corn in any area. The July sales price is $1.05 in most of the Corn Belt. In areas outside the Corn Belt, the price of wheat has been increased over the sale price in earlier months at the same rate as the increase in corn parity. The sale price of feed wheat will change from month to month as the parity price of corn changes. Prices of feed wheat in July, in dollars per bushel at a number of representative points, are shown below:

Des Moines	$1.05	Boston	$1.12	Denver	$1.06
Chicago	1.06	Philadelphia ..	1.10	San Francisco	1.07
Kansas City ...	1.06	Richmond	1.09	Seattle	1.07
Indianapolis ..	1.05	Atlanta	1.10		
Buffalo	1.06	Dallas	1.06		

OUTLOOK

Prospective Feed-Grain Supply for 1943-44 20 Percent Smaller Per Animal than in 1942-43

The supply of feed grains for 1943-44 is estimated to be 137 million tons, 11 percent smaller than in 1942-43, but 14 percent above the 1937-41 average. This supply includes estimated quantities of wheat and rye fed that will be available for feeding during 1943-44, and prospective imports of oats, barley, and feed wheat from Canada (table 3). The quantity of wheat available for feeding from domestic supplies will be about 300 million bushels next July 1.

Livestock numbers have been increasing during the past year, with the number of grain-consuming livestock on farms next January 1 expected to be about 10 percent above the number on January 1, 1943. In this event, unless there is further improvement in prospects for feed-grain production, the supply of feed grains will be about 20 percent smaller per animal unit than in 1942-43 and 14 percent below the 1937-41 average. Supplies of feed grains have been large in relation to livestock during the past 5 years as compared with a longer time average. When compared with the 5-year average 1928-32, just prior to the droughts, the supply per animal this year is only slightly smaller. If the stocks of corn, oats, and barley are reduced to a minimum at the close of the 1943-44 marketing year, disappearance of feed grains per animal unit would be slightly larger than for 1928-32, about the same as for 1937-41, but 13 percent below disappearance per animal in 1942-43. Prospective supplies of feed grains in relation to livestock numbers for 1943-44 indicate that some reduction in livestock numbers may occur next year as well as a reduction in the rate of feeding per animal.

Table 3.- Supply and disappearance of feed grains in relation to grain-consuming livestock, averages 1928-32 and 1937-41, annual 1939-43

Crop year	Supply							Grain-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit	Domestic disappearance	Disappearance per animal unit
	Corn Oct. 1	Oats July 1	Barley June 1	Grain sorghum production	Wheat fed July-June	Rye fed July-June	Total supply				
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. tons	Mil.	Tons	Mil. tons	Tons
Average: 1928-32	2,717	1,374	299	61	114	13	111.1	138.3	.80	100.4	.73
Average: 1937-41	3,051	1,303	335	77	121	18	120.6	132.6	.91	99.1	.75
1939	3,165	1,154	336	53	105	18	120.3	138.5	.87	96.1	.69
1940	3,150	1,394	367	83	109	16	125.4	133.4	.94	101.9	.76
1941	3,321	1,404	432	112	109	21	132.8	143.1	.93	113.3	.79
1942	3,668	1/1,598	1/527	107	340	27	1/154.9	158.9	.97	136.8	.86
1943 2/	3,100	1/1,531	1/478	105	1/350	40	1/137.3	175.0	.78	132.0	.75

1/ Includes imports.
2/ Preliminary forecast.

Outlook for Wheat Feeding in 1943-44

The quantity of wheat fed during 1943-44 in the United States may be about as large as in 1942-43. The Commodity Credit Corporation has been given authority by Congress to release wheat for sale as feed, providing that "no wheat shall be sold below the parity price of corn at the time such sale is made." The Commodity Credit Corporation had in its ownership 215 million bushels of wheat on July 1 and an additional 120 million bushels were under seal for loans. The quantity of wheat sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation for feed in 1943-44 cannot be expected to be as large as the 275 million bushels sold during 1942-43, but more wheat probably will be fed on the farms of growers, and imports of feed wheat from Canada will be much larger. The total quantity of wheat available for feed, therefore, may be as large as the quantity fed in 1942-43, now estimated at about 340 million bushels.

Indicated Supply of Protein Feed for 1943-44 Smaller per Animal Unit than in 1942-43

The total supply of the principal protein feeds converted to a common base are expected to be about 12 percent smaller in 1943-44 in relation to livestock on farms than for 1942-43, assuming that livestock consuming these feeds will be about 10 percent greater next January 1 than last. Supplies of oilcake and meal and the miscellaneous vegetable proteins are shown in table 4, totaled on an October 1 basis, and the animal proteins are shown for the calendar year following.

Production of oilcake and meal is expected to be larger in 1943-44 than in 1942-43, but much more soybean meal will be used for food, leaving a smaller supply available for feed. Production of tankage and meat scraps may be larger in the coming year than in the present year, as livestock slaughter increases, but supplies of milk products and fish meal available for feeding will be smaller. Protein feed may be reduced about as much as the decrease in feed grains fed to livestock, so that all feed consumed by livestock in 1943-44 may contain about the same percentage of protein as in 1942-43.

Table 4.- Supply of protein feeds available for livestock feeding, and quantities per animal unit, 1937-43

Year beginning October	Four oilmeals 1/	Animal proteins 2/	Miscellaneous proteins 3/	Total, oilmeal equivalent	Animal units 4/	Supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Millions	Pounds
Average 1937-41	3,953	2,630	1,146	8,151	116.1	140
1940	4,438	2,781	1,256	8,924	117.3	152
1941	4,748	2,521	1,548	9,092	127.4	143
1942	6,115	2,520	1,580	10,487	143.7	146
1943 5/	5,825	2,530	1,670	10,275	160.0	128

1/ Stocks of cottonseed meal and peanut meal October 1, plus October-September production and net imports of four oilcakes and meals, excluding cottonseed cake and meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers and soybean meal used for flour and industrial products.
2/ Calendar year following; includes tankage, meat scraps, fish meal, skim milk (dry basis), and milk products.
3/ Gluten feed and meal, brewers' dried grains, distillers' dried grains, and copra meal.
4/ Grain-consuming animal units excluding horses and mules.
5/ Preliminary forecast.

Outlook by Regions

In the North Atlantic area the present outlook is for a smaller supply of feed concentrates in 1943-44 but a larger supply of hay and more feed from pastures than in 1942-43. Based on July 1 crop conditions, the supply of locally grown corn will be 13 percent less than in 1942, oats 24 percent smaller, and barley slightly smaller. Movement of corn to this area has been small in recent weeks and probaby will be smaller in the first half of 1943-44 than in that period of 1942-43. Weather, however, has been favorable for hay and about 6 percent more hay is in prospect this year than last. Pastures on July 1 were furnishing more feed in the mid-Atlantic States and in some of the New England States than a year earlier.

In the Corn Belt supplies of both feed grains and hay in prospect for 1943-44 are smaller than in 1942-43. Although weather during the next 2 months may change prospects for corn considerably, on July 1 the corn supply in the East North Central States was expected to be 14 percent smaller than a year earlier, and in the West North Central States 20 percent smaller. Supplies of oats and barley were indicated to be 8 percent and 21 percent smaller, respectively, in the East North Central area and 1 percent and 10 percent smaller, respectively, in the West North Central area. Shipments of corn to other areas probably will be smaller in 1943-44 than in 1942-43, and a larger part of the supply will be fed in the Corn Belt.

Indicated hay supplies for 1943-44 are smaller than for last year in all the North Central States except Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In the western part of the Corn Belt, the hay supply will be much smaller than last year, when the crop was unusually large and when supplies were very large per animal. This year's supply, however, is expected to be larger than the average for the past 5 years in every State except Indiana and Illinois. The smaller supply of hay than that of a year ago indicates that a reduced rate of feeding may be necessary, but not necessarily a reduction in numbers of hay-consuming livestock.

In the South Atlantic States the supply of feed grains grown locally is expected to be about the same as last year, but in the *South Central States* the supply in prospect is a little smaller. These areas may have to depend to a greater extent on wheat millfeeds and Government feed wheat for inshipped feed than in 1942-43. The outlook for hay supplies on July 1 was better than a year earlier in the South Atlantic area and pastures were generally in a little better condition. But in the South Central area the expected hay supply is a little smaller and pastures were not nearly so good on July 1 as in 1942.

In the West another large supply of oats and barley was indicated by July 1 prospects, but about one-fourth less corn, which is a minor feed crop in this area. Hay supplies were indicated to be a little smaller than last year. The alfalfa hay crop was indicated to be 7 percent larger in California than in 1942 but smaller in most of the other Western States. While supplies of feed grains and hay are expected to be smaller than a year earlier in this area, they are above the average for the past 5 years.

DEMAND FOR FEED IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATES

Increased livestock production in the North Atlantic States, as well as in other areas, has given rise to strengthening demand for feedstuffs. The production of livestock and livestock products in this area will probably be nearly one-sixth larger in 1943 than in 1940. This increase was made possible by the large United States food supplies in 1941 and 1942, accompanied by heavy in-shipments of Government corn and feed wheat and by favorable livestock-feed price ratios in this area during the past 2 years. Concentrate-consuming livestock units increased from 11.6 million in 1940 to 12.6 million in 1942. Production in 1943 is expected to approximate 13.2 million units.

Table 5.- Livestock production in the North Atlantic area, 1940-43 1/

Kind	Production units	Calendar year			
		1940	1941	1942	1943 2/
Milk 3/	Mil. lb.	17,361	17,917	18,449	17,505
Eggs 3/	1,000 doz.	519,083	539,750	585,750	634,600
Chickens 3/ 4/	1,000 lb.	289,971	308,956	358,697	435,300
Broilers 3/	1,000 head	16,730	20,045	24,430	31,600
Turkeys 3/	1,000 head	1,933	2,062	2,229	2,225
Hogs 5/	1,000 lb.	367,765	329,475	389,365	475,000
Cattle and calves 5/	1,000 lb.	837,315	828,180	859,725	900,000
Sheep and lambs	No. Jan. 1 in: 1,000 head	799	809	812	833
Workstock	No. Jan. 1 in: 1,000 head	783	767	740	719
Total concentrate-consuming livestock units 6/	1,000 units	11,558	11,750	12,558	13,247

1/ New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
2/ Preliminary estimates.
3/ Total production.
4/ Live weight.
5/ Net production, live weight.
6/ Quantities of each of the livestock products indicated multiplied by the following factors: Milk, .236; eggs, .0054; chickens, .003586; broilers, .0086; turkeys, .051; hogs, .00318; cattle and calves, .00157; sheep and lambs, .027; and workstock, 1.11.

Relative Changes in Livestock Production Since 1940

Increases in the production of poultry and poultry products have been greater since 1940 than all of the other classes of livestock combined in the North Atlantic area. Increases in hog production rank second and, together with poultry, account for about 96 percent of the gain. Because poultry and hogs require a high proportion of concentrates in their ration, a large part of the increased demand for feeds has been for concentrates. Increases in roughage-consuming livestock units — cattle (including those for milk production), sheep, and workstock — have been small.

Table 6.- Livestock production in the North Central area by classes as a percentage of the total, and percentage changes in livestock production, 1940-43

Livestock or product	Proportion of livestock units by classes				Percentage of 1940 production			
	1940	1941	1942	1943 1/	1940	1941	1942	1943 1/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Milk	35.4	36.0	34.7	31.2	100	103	106	101
Eggs	24.3	24.8	25.2	25.9	100	104	113	122
Chickens	9.0	9.4	10.2	11.8	100	107	124	150
Broilers	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	100	120	146	189
Turkeys	.9	.9	.9	.8	100	107	115	115
Hogs	10.1	8.9	9.9	11.4	100	90	106	129
Cattle and calves	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.7	100	99	103	107
Sheep	.2	.2	.2	.2	100	101	102	104
Horses and mules	7.5	7.2	6.5	6.0	100	98	95	92
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	102	109	115

1/ Preliminary.

The proportion that milk production contributed to total livestock units decreased from 35 percent to 31 percent during the period, while poultry units increased from 35 to 40 percent. It is easier to increase poultry than dairy production in a short period of time. Hog production increased relatively more than cattle and sheep production. The number of workstock on farms decreased during the period.

Gain in Livestock Production Dependent on Large In-Shipments of Feed

The increase in livestock production since 1940 has been made possible to a large extent by increased movement of feed grains, including feed wheat and Commodity Credit Corporation corn, to this area. During 1939-40 only about one-third of the grain consumed in the North Atlantic area was shipped in. In 1942-43, however, about 58 percent of the grain fed was shipped in from other areas. With the increase in oilmeal production in the Corn Belt, the in-shipment of oilmeal also was increased, while in-shipments of other byproduct feeds were maintained or increased moderately. Manufactured feeds produced outside this area and shipped in are not included in the table which follows, since data on the movement of these feeds are not available. Consumption of feed grains and the principal byproduct feeds increased 35 percent from 1939-40 to 1942-43. The quantity of these feeds shipped into this area increased from 43 percent of the total fed in 1939-40 to 59 percent in 1942-43.

Table 7.- Concentrates fed to livestock in the North Atlantic States, quantities shipped in by rail and produced locally, 1939-43 1/

Type of feed	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Feed grains 3/				
Shipped in by rail	1,909	2,439	3,489	4,750
Produced locally	3,688	2,736	3,581	3,450
Total fed	5,597	5,175	7,070	8,200
Byproduct feeds				
Shipped in by rail	1,672	1,790	1,647	1,850
Produced locally	1,053	1,056	1,221	1,150
Total fed	2,725	2,846	2,868	3,000
Total feed				
Shipped in by rail	3,581	4,229	5,136	6,600
Produced locally	4,741	3,792	4,802	4,600
Total fed	8,322	8,021	9,938	11,200
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Percentage shipped in				
Feed grains	34	47	49	58
All feed	43	53	52	59

1/ Year beginning October 1 for grains and oilmeal and calendar year following for other byproduct feeds.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Including wheat and rye fed.

Prospects for 1943-44 Uncertain

Further increases in livestock production will depend largely upon (1) supplies of feed available for livestock feeding, (2) livestock-feed price relationships, and (3) labor and equipment available for handling increased livestock production. Feed supplies are likely to be the most important of these factors in determining the amount of livestock to be produced in the North Atlantic States in 1944. During 1942-43 the rate of feed utilization per unit of livestock production was the highest in recent years, because of the large feed supplies and low prices of feed in relation to livestock prices.

Looking ahead to 1943-44, prospects are for smaller feed supplies, especially corn, a reduced rate of feeding per animal, and possibly a reduction in the total number of livestock on farms. The 1943 production of corn, oats, and barley in the North Atlantic area, based on July 1 conditions, will total 3,384,000 tons, 17 percent smaller than in 1942 and 9 percent smaller than in 1939. Hence, to maintain the same level of livestock production in 1943-44 at the same rate of feeding as in 1942-43, it would be necessary to ship in 680,000 tons more feed, or about 10 percent more than in 1942-43. If the rate of feeding per animal unit were no greater than the average for the 3 years prior to 1942-43, in-shipments could be reduced about 3 percent below in-shipments in 1942-43.

Table 8.- Livestock production and feed fed per livestock production unit, North Atlantic States, 1939-43

Item	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43 1/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Livestock production units	11,558	11,750	12,558	13,247
Concentrates fed in tons	8,322	8,021	9,938	11,200
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Feed consumed per livestock production unit	.72	.68	.79	.85

1/ Preliminary.

The strong demand for corn and other feed in the Corn Belt this summer and the relatively high prices of hogs in relation to corn have resulted in the holding of feed in the Corn Belt that would ordinarily be sold to deficit feed areas. Corn Belt feeders probably will continue to compete strongly with eastern and other feeders for Corn Belt grain, and livestock men outside the Corn Belt may have to depend more on feed wheat and imported grain than has been the case during the past 2 years. This will be an important consideration to livestock producers in the North Atlantic States and in other deficit feed areas in planning their operations for the coming year. If large quantities of corn continue to go to hog production in the Corn Belt, this may be reflected in smaller production of dairy and poultry products in other areas.

Table 9.- Corn, oats, and barley supplies, 1937-43

Geographic division and State	Corn supply Oct. 1 1/			Oats supply July 1 2/			Barley supply June 1 3/		
	Average 1937-41	1942	1943 4/	Average 1937-41	1942	1943	Average 1937-41	1942	1943
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North Atlantic	102,331	109,550	95,342	70,266	77,769	58,883	8,467	9,035	8,827
Ohio	165,988	199,097	165,450	45,322	59,114	53,319	788	1,516	1,263
Indiana	200,363	233,540	213,994	46,705	60,899	56,215	1,053	2,493	1,812
Illinois	484,960	518,354	436,164	156,598	163,377	147,417	4,738	4,674	3,617
Michigan	59,480	74,005	58,256	53,741	75,213	47,101	6,953	8,597	4,932
Wisconsin	92,490	110,339	103,856	91,519	111,990	128,759	27,335	20,003	17,788
East North Central	1,003,281	1,135,335	977,720	393,885	470,593	432,811	40,867	37,283	29,412
Minnesota	220,740	254,194	203,619	177,731	198,900	195,616	65,833	61,414	51,180
Iowa	659,321	765,646	656,928	238,146	233,291	230,484	13,621	6,142	2,304
Missouri	137,844	166,356	118,985	53,931	67,995	67,049	3,751	3,680	3,460
North Dakota	21,813	29,802	18,692	46,633	93,421	93,071	35,277	83,807	90,885
South Dakota	55,513	117,596	80,716	55,241	104,128	96,804	33,761	68,921	65,166
Nebraska	140,910	296,306	229,488	44,743	68,674	72,443	25,431	52,102	37,676
Kansas	46,652	98,088	68,590	40,797	50,895	54,127	13,779	22,505	17,740
West North Central	1,282,793	1,727,988	1,377,018	657,222	817,304	809,594	191,453	298,571	268,411
Total North Central	2,286,074	2,863,323	2,354,738	1,051,107	1,287,897	1,242,405	232,320	335,854	297,823
South Atlantic	210,655	201,489	199,142	33,944	39,252	40,372	4,484	6,673	6,000
South Central	423,630	452,336	427,511	95,620	73,144	72,981	13,672	23,223	14,431
Western	28,146	40,855	29,819	52,498	75,175	71,804	76,107	132,649	130,940
Total United States .	3,050,836	3,667,553	3,106,552	1,303,435	1,553,237	1,486,445	335,050	507,434	458,021

1/ Production for all purposes plus farm, commercial, and Government-owned stocks on October 1.
2/ Production plus farm and commercial stocks on July 1. 3/ Production plus farm and commercial stocks on June 1. 4/ Production plus estimated stocks on October 1.

Table 10.- Corn, oats, barley, and hay: Supply and distribution in the United States, average 1937-41, annual 1942 and 1943

Year beginning	Carry-over: Farm	Carry-over: Commercial	Carry-over: Total	Production	Total supply	Net exports	Domestic disappearance
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
ctober 1				Corn 1/			
Average 1937-41 ..	396,123	22,163	2/468,685	2,582,151	3,050,836	3/57,189	2,447,164
1942	423,758	38,641	2/492,399	3,175,154	3,667,553		4/3,259,553
1943			5/400,000	2,706,552	4/3,106,552		
uly 1				Oats 6/			
Average 1937-41 ..	169,151	4,308	173,459	1,129,976	1,303,435	3/7/ -431	1,108,916
1942	192,398	2,109	194,507	1,358,730	1,553,237		4/1,360,443
1943	236,444	7,746	244,190	1,242,255	1,486,445		
une 1				Barley 8/			
Average 1937-41 ..	43,431	6,080	49,511	285,540	335,051	3/ 4,766	270,353
1942	76,743	4,541	81,284	426,150	507,434	9/	421,048
1943	95,272	8,767	104,039	353,982	458,021		
ay 1				Hay			
			1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Average 1937-41 ..			11,846	89,962	101,808	3/7/ -6	88,915
1942			11,260	105,328	116,588	9/	103,190
1943			13,398	99,787	113,185		

1/ Corn, including meal. 2/ Includes corn under seal or owned by the Government at country points. 3/ Average 1937-40. 4/ Partly estimated. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Oats, including oatmeal. 7/ Net imports. 8/ Barley, including barley flour and malt. 9/ Not available for publication.

Table 11.- Feed grains: Planted and harvested acreages, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1941-43

Year	Corn, all purposes: Planted	Corn, all purposes: Harvested	Oats: Planted	Oats: Harvested	Barley: Planted	Barley: Harvested	Sorghums: For grain, forage and silage: Harvested	Sorghums: For grain: Harvested
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average: 1937-41	91,977	89,459	39,644	35,669	14,291	12,203	15,579	5,308
1941	87,631	86,186	41,598	37,965	15,797	14,220	17,616	5,982
1942	91,011	89,484	42,662	37,899	19,448	16,782	14,811	5,896
1943 1/	96,818	94,297	46,654	37,944	17,893	15,106	16,175	

1/ Indicated July 1.

Table 12.- Corn and oats: Total stocks and domestic disappearance, United States, by quarters, 1941-43

Marketing Year	October - December	January - March	April - June	July - September
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
		Corn		
		Stocks at beginning of quarter		
1940-41	687,623	2,033,361	1,444,521	965,359
1941-42	644,970	2,182,350	1,407,561	857,375
1942-43	492,399	2,345,739	1,458,438	827,355
		Domestic disappearance		
1940-41	1,110,679	587,699	477,862	315,152
1941-42	1,127,192	774,370	577,450	359,916
1942-43	1,320,442	886,362	1/ 630,583	
		Oats		
		Stocks at beginning of quarter		
	July-September	October-December	January-March	April-June
1940-41	148,391	1,040,338	801,488	475,042
1941-42	223,312	970,043	760,901	437,913
1942-43	194,507	1,143,056	897,109	514,390
		Domestic disappearance		
1940-41	355,661	241,079	328,364	254,327
1941-42	434,083	206,310	322,676	243,013
1942-43	410,437	253,871	401,935	1/ 294,200

1/ Partly estimated.

Table 13.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, June 1941 and 1942, and April-June 1943

Item	June 1941	June 1942	1943 April	1943 May	1943 June
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production					
Cottonseed cake and meal	53.0	38.8	94.0	67.6	41.6
Soybean cake and meal ...	---	---	358.5	327.2	---
Linseed cake and meal ...	---	---	58.4	48.4	---
Peanut cake and meal	5.4	3.8	8.5	5.4	4.6
Gluten feed and meal	71.3	81.4	84.5	79.6	69.6
Brewers' dried grains ...	11.4	14.1	18.6	18.6	22.6
Distillers' dried grains	16.3	31.3	29.1	30.2	26.8
Wheat millfeeds	354.8	348.3	411.7	377.5	1/ 378.0
Stocks, end of month					
Cottonseed cake and meal	224.3	249.5	37.4	36.3	29.6
Peanut cake and meal	20.7	4.3	2.7	2.5	2.4

1/ Preliminary.

Table 14.- Hay supplies, by regions, 1937-43 1/

Geographic division	Average 1937-41	1940	1941	1942	1943 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
North Atlantic	13,249	13,510	11,797	14,111	15,022
Ohio	3,872	4,187	3,714	3,963	4,022
Indiana	3,025	3,110	2,910	3,091	2,879
Illinois	4,368	4,824	4,246	4,367	4,042
Michigan	4,070	4,472	3,876	4,280	4,669
Wisconsin	7,151	7,898	8,089	8,417	8,775
East North Central	22,486	24,491	22,835	24,118	24,387
Minnesota	7,193	6,961	7,529	7,755	7,402
Iowa	5,981	7,140	6,497	7,338	6,124
Missouri	3,715	4,213	4,126	4,859	4,521
North Dakota	2,962	2,969	3,576	3,854	3,525
South Dakota	2,177	2,106	2,366	3,364	2,859
Nebraska	3,294	2,678	3,872	4,968	4,152
Kansas	1,875	1,877	2,399	3,016	2,470
West North Central	27,197	27,944	30,365	35,154	31,053
Total North Central	49,683	52,435	53,200	59,272	55,440
South Atlantic	5,939	6,213	6,095	6,672	7,250
South Central	12,038	12,352	13,460	14,316	13,943
Western	20,899	21,354	22,640	22,217	21,530
Total United States ..	101,808	105,864	107,192	116,588	113,185

1/ Production plus farm stocks May 1.
2/ Production indicated July 1 plus farm stocks May 1.

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